

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVII }

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1848.

{ NO. 4,479.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. H. BARBER & SON.

No. 133 Thames Street.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square

inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be

charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly

advertisements can make contracts on liberal terms.

All advertisements will be continued until for-

bidden when no particular time is specified, and

will be charged for accordingly. The circulation

which the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable

medium for Advertising.

No paper discontinued (unless at the discre-

tion of the Publishers) until arrearages are paid

in full.

Advertisements for Notices, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.,

are charged at the rate of

one dollar per line.

Advertisements for Notices, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.,

are charged at the rate of

one dollar per line.

Advertisements for Notices, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.,

are charged at the rate of

one dollar per line.

Advertisements for Notices, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.,

are charged at the rate of

one dollar per line.

Advertisements for Notices, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.,

are charged at the rate of

one dollar per line.

Advertisements for Notices, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.,

are charged at the rate of

one dollar per line.

Advertisements for Notices, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.,

are charged at the rate of

one dollar per line.

Advertisements for Notices, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.,

are charged at the rate of

one dollar per line.

Advertisements for Notices, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.,

are charged at the rate of

one dollar per line.

Advertisements for Notices, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.,

are charged at the rate of

one dollar per line.

Advertisements for Notices, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.,

are charged at the rate of

one dollar per line.

Advertisements for Notices, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.,

are charged at the rate of

one dollar per line.

Advertisements for Notices, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.,

are charged at the rate of

one dollar per line.

Advertisements for Notices, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.,

are charged at the rate of

one dollar per line.

Advertisements for Notices, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.,

are charged at the rate of

one dollar per line.

Advertisements for Notices, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.,

are charged at the rate of

one dollar per line.

Advertisements for Notices, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.,

are charged at the rate of

one dollar per line.

Advertisements for Notices, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.,

are charged at the rate of

one dollar per line.

Advertisements for Notices, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.,

are charged at the rate of

one dollar per line.

Advertisements for Notices, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.,

are charged at the rate of

one dollar per line.

Advertisements for Notices, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.,

are charged at the rate of

one dollar per line.

Advertisements for Notices, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.,

are charged at the rate of

one dollar per line.

POET'S CORNER.

THE NIGHTMARE.

I come in the gleams from the land of dreams,
Wrapp'd round in the darkness's pall;
Ye may hear my moan in the night-wind's groan
When the tapestry flaps on the wall.
I sit on the breast of the death owl's nest,
And she screams in fear and pain;
And my wings glare bright in the wild moonlight,
As it whirls round the madman's brain.
And down sweeps my ear, like a falling star,
When the winds have hushed their breath,
And ye feel in the air from the cold sepulchre
The faint dim smell of death.

My vigil I keep by the murderer's sleep,
When dreams round his senses spin,
I ride on his breast and trouble his rest,
In the shape of his deadliest sin;
And hollow and low is the moan of woe,
In the depth of his stragling pain,
And his cold black eye rolls in agony,
And faintly rattles his chain.

The sweet drops fall on the damp prison-wall—
He hears my tread as I fly from his bed,
And he calls on the saints on high.
And still I crouch by the sick-man's couch,
I tell his slumbering breath;
And I creep back his bones as he shudders and
groans.
In the seeming pangs of death;
And words unknown, 'twixt sigh and moan,
In his horrible dread he utters.
As the dying breathe to the messenger Death,
When he comes to bear the soul through the air,
To him who alone can save it,
When mortality must return to her dust,
And the spirit to Him who gave it.

When the sweet babe lies with half-closed eyes,
As blue as the sky of even,
And ye know the while, by its innocent smile,
That its dreams are of joy and heaven,
I steal to the bed where that gentle head
In meek composure lies,
And, with phantoms of flight, I break the light
Of its visions to Paradise.
The horror and fear of that night so drear,
Is long ere it pass away;
And the fearful glare of my fiendish stare
Is remembered for many a day.

When the clouds, first born of the breezy morn,
In the eastern chambers roam,
I glide away in the twilight gray,
To the misty of my shadowy home.
But man may not tell by words, or by spell,
Where I rest my hideous form—
When darkness and sleep to their kingdom creep,
And dreams come by like a storm,
Whether it be in the eaves of the sea,
Where the rolling breakers go,
Or the sphere of the upper air,
Or the depths of hell below.

PATTERN FOR TAILORS.—We were much
amused, the other day, when on a visit to
Cincinnati to hear the way a noted Snip
of the Queen city had collected a hopeless
debt. And as the story may be of use to
others of the craft, not quite so inventive,
we shall tell it.

Mr. — had been owing—a pretty
large bill a number of years and had under
one pretence or another, put off payment,
without giving his note or acknowledging the
debt publicly, until the claim was
barred by the statute of limitation. —
had noticed that whilst the debtor was al-
ways ready to admit the debt, and promise
payment when alone with him, not a word
escaped his lips before witnesses. Accord-
ingly one day he got him into his shop, and
again very urgently pressed payment. Now
— said he, you know it's all right—you
know it's a just debt, and I really need the
money. — Oh! yes, — responded Mr.
—, after he had carefully peered round
and seen no one; Oh yes, I know it's a just
debt, and I always intended to pay it—I'll
try to do so before long. — Tom, do you
hear that? — was the horrifying reply. — Yes,
sir, said Tom, the shop-boy, crawling out
from under the counter. The money was
paid immediately.—Louisville Examiner.

Marine and Fire Insurance.

The American Insurance Company, Provi-
dence, R. I., continue to insure against LOSS
OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen
and other Manufactures, Buildings, and Merchandise,
and also against MARINE RISKS on favor-
able terms. The capital stock

\$150,000

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

Directors Elected June 9, 1847.

William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D.
Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins,
Ebenzer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S.
Hatch, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, Walker
Humphrey, Allen O. Peck, and Samuel B. To-
bey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are re-
quested to direct their applications, (which should
be accompanied with a particular description of
the property), per mail, to the President or Sec-
retary of the Company, and the same will meet
with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in
Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

ALLEN O. PECK, President.

WALKER HUMPHREY, Secretary.

American Insurance Co.'s
Office, June 9, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent

for the following Insurance Companies, of

Boston, viz:—

Neptune, Equitable, Tremont, Franklin, Boylston,

Washington, Mercantile Marine, Hope, Sut-

folk, N. E. Mutual, United States, Na-

tional, and Warren.

For the purpose of superintending WRECKS,

and to render assistance to stranded Vessels and

cargoes, and to vessels in distress, hereby gives

notice to Captains of vessels putting into this

port, or vicinity, of his readiness, by night or day,

to render the most prompt assistance, as soon as

he is apprised of their need.

NICHOLAS GIFFORD.

Newport, Jan. 22, 1848.—3m.

SELECTED TALE.

The Unwilling Bride.

BY MRS. E. F. ELLET.

"SISTER let me take away that ring!"

The speaker was a young girl that might
have been sixteen summers. Her compan-
ion appeared about three years older, and
sat leaning her arm on the table near the
window, in an attitude of dejection that ill

accorded with her gay attire. Her dress
was of white satin, and fell in graceful
folds from her slender waist. Her beauti-
ful arms were bare; and the pearls on her
neck and in her hair, as well as the sprig,
of orange blossom that gleamed in its dark
folds—the appropriate ornaments of a bride
—showed that she "wore her bridal robe;"

while the cheek that "rivalled whiteness"
as plainly betrayed that she was awaiting
no joyous event. Her guitar and fan thrown
carelessly aside, and being in keeping with
her air of sadness and abandonment, in which
the younger sister appeared to sympathize.

"Let me take this!" again pleaded the
soft, low voice of the young girl.

"No, Juliet, I cannot part with that!"

replied the other, in a voice full of mel-
ancholy tenderness.

"But, Margaret," persisted Juliet, it is

now right that you should wear the token

"I will not part with it."

"He is unworthy of your remembrance."

"I know that, but I cannot help loving

him; no—not him—but the image in my

heart—such as I once thought him. The

ring he gave me was a pledge of feeling I

can never more cherish; and I will keep it.

Oh! if he had not deceived me—deceived

us all—I would have sooner died than give

my hand to another."

Juliet knelt down beside her sister,

clasping one hand in hers, while the other

arm encircled her waist. Her drooping

face expressed the sympathy she felt.

"But it is all over now," pursued Marg-
aret, with a sigh, and wiping away the tears

that had gathered in her eyes. "I will try

not to think so much of what is past. In-
deed, I ought to be resigned; for Mr. Ber-
neau is very kind, and my father has so ear-
nestly wished the match! One person, at

least, will be made happy."

"And more than one might be!" said a

stern voice as an elderly lady entered, hav-
ing heard, apparently the foregoing conver-
sation.

"Yes, we might all be happy. It is pos-
sible you are still weak enough to be griev-
ing after that—"

"Hush, mother!" implored Juliet, look-
ing up anxiously.

"Margaret!" said the lady, regarding

her daughter with asperity, "this sullen

behaviour is more than unbecoming and

foolish; it is wicked; Remember you are

to be married to night."

"I do," responded the young girl, with a

slight shudder.

"Mr. Berneau is your father's choice

and mine. He is worthy of you. Meet

him as a bride should—you have consented

—it is too late to recede—your conduct

will but lose you the affection and esteem

of your husband, who must feel insulted by

it."

The tone of extreme severity had its ef-
fect. The bride rose from her seat, and

tried to smile as she received the little box

containing her lovers bridal present. It

was a superb necklace of diamonds. Ju-
liet busied herself in arranging bouquets

from the flowers that covered the table on

one side of the apartment.

It is time to give the reader some clue to

our little tale.

Margaret Leslie was the daughter of a

planter in one of the districts of South

Carolina. Beautiful and accomplished, as

many young ladies are who pass their whole

lives in the country, she had numerous ad-
mirers; but her heart was only given to

Edward Carlton. This young gentleman

had just completed his law studies in New

York, and was on a tour through the South-

ern States, when he met Mr. Leslie and

his family in Charleston. An invitation to

spend some weeks at the country seat of

the hospitable planter, was gladly accepted

and it was not long before his amiable

manners, intelligence and entertaining

qualities, won the favor of the mistress of

the mansion, while the impression upon

the heart of the fair Margaret was still deeper.

How could it be otherwise, when she

had never met one who in grace and refine-

ment, as well as in valid acquirements,

could compare with Mr. Carlton? He

took an interest in all her studies, and en-

joyed her amusements; drew with her, sang

with her, and rode with her. That exhu-

berating exercise, in which southern country

girls excel; so delightful it was, in the

bright winter mornings, while Juliet, with

some chance bean in attendance, lingered

behind—and they chatted gaily as they

rode. Or the long lonely walks in the

brook, wood, or the sail on the river, or

the quiet morning at home, or the evening

enliven'd by music and dancing, and social

converse! It was not to be wondered at,

that, the evening before the day on which

Edward Carlton was to take his departure,

he requested an interview with Mr. Leslie,

and asked his daughter of him; nor that

Margaret blushed and smiled when he joy-
fully announced that he had obtained her

parent's consent.

Carlton resolved to return North im-
mediately, and commence the practice of

law, for which from his position and family

connections, he enjoyed unusual advan-
tages. He hoped in a few months to be able

to return and claim his bride. There was

some sadness at the thought of parting with

Margaret; but the visit to the family to the

North would bring them together; and Ed-
ward had promised that as often as possible

his young wife should spend her Christmas

at "Woodlawn." Then the youthful pair

were so happy in each other, and so well

sited in tastes and dispositions! There

seemed nothing to darken the prospect.—

The letters of Carlton were frequent, and

filled with glowing accounts of success, even

beyond his most sanguine anticipations.

Some time passed, and the family were

beginning to talk of a visit from their cher-
ished friend, when his letters suddenly

ceased. The Leslie had just returned

from their annual excursion to Charleston

during the season of the races, where Mar-
garet had mingled much in fashionable so-

ciety, and had received the attention due

to a belle and a reputed heiress. Juliet, too,

had made her first entrance into gay life.—

They had returned home weary—as they

said—of dissipation. Margaret was en-
chanted to have her music and drawing

again, and her long rides on horseback.—

But these soon lost their charm. Anxiety

and disappointed hope, the 'hope deferred'

which 'maketh the heart sick' banished the

rose from her cheek and the smile from

her lip, while two weary months passed on,

bringing no tidings of Carlton.

Tidings at last came. A package was

sent them by a friend, containing several

newspapers, with the intelligence that a

number of forgeries had been detected,

committed by one Edward Carlton, who

having allied the pursuit of justice, had

ARMY & NAVY NEWS.

The steamship *NEW ORLEANS*, from Vera Cruz arrived at New Orleans on the 12th inst. She brought over sixty officers of the army. Most of them are ordered on the recruiting service. She had some thirty other cabin passengers, and about 100 discharged soldiers and quartermasters' men. The *N. O. Picayune* of the 15th contains a long narrative of the expedition made by Gen. Lane against Tehuacan, the narrow escape of Santa Anna, the occupation of Orizaba by the American troops, the establishment of an American Government at Orizaba, together with a description of the country.

The Washington Union of Monday says: We have had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Freaner—"Mustang" of the Delta—whose letters from the seat of war have been read with so much gratification by the country at large; and regret to learn from him that the patriotic son of senator Webster—Major Edward Webster of the Massachusetts volunteers—died between the 20th and 25th ult., at San Angel, about eight miles from the city of Mexico, of the typhoid fever which Mr. Freaner tells us is unfortunately prevalent among the troops. Capt. Barclay, of the New York regiment also died lately.

Mr. Freaner left the city of Mexico at midnight of the 2d inst., and came through to Vera Cruz in three days—making the greater part of the journey without an escort. He met on the road a supply-train going from Vera Cruz to Jalapa, under an escort composed of Louisiana mounted men and Tennessee infantry.

On the 6th of this month, Col. Bankhead with the regiment of Alabama Volunteers, a naval 12 pound battery, and two companies of Louisiana horse, started from Vera Cruz for Orizaba, to permanently occupy and garrison that point.

Gen. Cadwallader was in quiet occupation of Toluca, with his brigade. He had under court martial several priests, accused of efforts to produce desertion among our troops. He was expected in the capital about the 5th, on business connected with his department.

Col. Withers, at Real del Monte, was getting on smoothly in the collection of revenue arising from the silver mines in that country—his position controlling the mines of that region.

Col. Clark marched for Guernavaca from the city of Mexico on the 1st inst., with a brigade composed of the 1st and 15th infantry, Georgia mounted battalion, and Lieut. Lovell's light battery, for the purpose of permanently occupying and garrisoning that point, which lies about sixty miles from the city of Mexico, on the great Acapulco road from the capital to the Pacific.

A bearer of despatches was at Vera Cruz expecting to go up with the train, which was to leave on the 8th inst., under the command of Major Caldwell.

The Tennessee troops are garrisoning the post at the National Bridge, and a new volunteer regiment is in garrison at Puente San Juan, midway between Vera Cruz and the National Bridge.

The brigade of Gen. Smith, and Col. Williams's regiment of Kentucky volunteers, are in the city of Mexico, maintaining an effective police. All attempts at disorderly conduct in the city has ceased.

Gen. Marshall, and Col. Lane, with their respective commands, are at Molino del Rey and Chapultepec—Gen. Butler commanding this division.

Col. Riley's brigade is at Tacubaya.

Gen. Cassing's brigade is at San Angel. Santa Anna had lately a narrow escape from Gen. Lane, Jack Hays, and Maj. Polk, who, on the route from the capital to Orizaba, paid a visit to Tehuacan where this redoubtable chief was. They captured his staff, with the guidon and colors of his body guard. The lancers, however, like their master, took to the chapparal.

Com. Perry returned on the 8th inst. to Vera Cruz, from an expedition to Tlaxiatalpan and other towns south.

RETURNED.—Capt. J. S. Shocum, and Lieut. Whipple, of the 9th Infantry arrived at New Orleans on the 12th. The latter gentleman is the officer whose capture and subsequent good treatment by the Mexicans created so much comment in the newspapers some months since.

CURIOS FACT.—A correspondent of one of the Cincinnati papers states that the Buena Vista battle field is still covered with bones, coats, pants, shoes, knapsacks, &c. And what is most singular of all is, that a few Mexicans who were left unburied are still on the battle field entire. Neither putrefaction nor the wolves prey upon them, but they are dried up like mummies.

Departed this life, of jaundice, at Jalapa, Mexico, on the 10th January, 1848, Benj. Franklin Bogan, late of this city, in the 25th year of his age. A few months since, he was residing with his brothers on a farm in Jefferson county, Illinois, and, when a call was made for volunteers, in the excitement and enthusiasm produced by the call, he, with a number of his young friends, offered their services, and they were accepted. He went to Mexico as sergeant of Capt. Bowman's company; and now his remains lie at Jalapa, with those of all the commissioned officers, three sergeants, two corporals, and forty-six rank and file.

Washington Union.

REMAINS OF THE GALLANT DEAD.—We understand that the Navy Department that the United States sloop-of-war *Germantown* arrived at Norfolk on the 16th inst., from the home squadron. The *Germantown* has brought home, by order of Commodore Perry, the remains of the following officers, viz: Surgeon J. A. Kearney; Lieut. C. W. Chinnery; J. H. Smith, and Midshipman E. T. Carmichael, of the navy; Lieut. Col. S. E. Watson and Major Levi Twigg, of the marine corps; and Lieutenants A. P. Rogers and C. F. Morris, of the army.—*B.*

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

SENATE.—Mr. Niles presented a memorial from insurers and merchants of New York, remonstrating against the repeal of the pilot law.

Mr. Niles presented a resolution inquiring whether further legislation is not expedient and necessary to protect the revenue from fraud in the importation of tea and coffee.

Mr. Cass presented a resolution in relation to the Chippewa Indians.

On motion of Mr. Yulee, the Senate postponed the previous orders, and resumed the consideration of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Dickinson.

The question being on the resolutions moved by Mr. Yulee as an amendment—

Mr. Yulee continued and concluded his remarks in explanation and defence of his propositions.

On motion of Mr. Foote the resolutions were laid on the table.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the ten regiment bill.

Mr. Rusk spoke at length in favor of the war and annexation.

HOUSE.—The Loan bill was resumed in consideration of the amendments offered to said bill. Under the new rule, the movers of amendments are allowed five minutes to explain their propositions, and many amendments were offered and explained. The amendments were voted down, with the exception of two or three.

Mr. McKay brought forward the substitute reported from the minority of the Finance Committee, which gives the Secretary the authority to issue treasury notes, and also imposes a duty on tea and coffee. This was lost. Subsequently Mr. McKay brought in another substitute, omitting the tea and coffee duty; and it was lost by a vote of 104 to 105. The bill was reported and was finally passed—119 to 14—many members having, after the bill was ordered to be engrossed, left the hall.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, Feb. 18.

SENATE.—Mr. Baldwin submitted resolutions that the revenues and contributions collected in Mexico be appropriated for the payment of Mexican claimants, and that there was no constitutional power vested in the President to appropriate any moneys to support the army, without the authority of Congress, also, that the President should be required to communicate particulars of accounts of all moneys collected in Mexico. They were ordered to be printed.

Several House bills were reported without amendment.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of War, enclosing the report of the Second Comptroller of balances in the treasury on the 1st July, 1846, and appropriations made for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1847.

Mr. Bidger offered a resolution, upon which a discussion arose as to the right of a postmaster to erase the frank of a member of Congress from a letter directed in the hand writing of another person, and a resolution was adopted, referring the subject to a committee.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the ten regiment bill, and Mr. Greene of R. I. spoke against it for about two hours; when Mr. Mason obtained the floor and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—A joint resolution from the Committee on Military affairs, providing for the pay of the Texas regiment called out last spring under a requisition for troops by Col. Curtis, commanding at Camargo, and almost immediately mustered out of service, was reported and read twice, and, after discussion by Mr. Burt and others, its consideration was postponed and made the special order for Tuesday next.

The consideration of the Senate bill for the relief of the heirs of John Paul Jones was closed in Committee of the Whole; and being reported to the House, with some unimportant amendments, the bill passed.

The House then adjourned to Monday.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, Feb. 21.

SENATE.—The bill for relief of the heirs of John Paul Jones being resumed; Mr. Hannegan said the friends of the bill concurred in the amendment made by the House, and asked for its immediate passage. Mr. Benton opposed its passage, and insisted on the usual course of legislation.

While Mr. Benton was speaking, the Hon. John Quincy Adams was taken with a fit, which Mr. B. announced with great feeling and moved for an adjournment.

Adjourned immediately.

HOUSE.—Several bills on private affairs were brought forward.

Mr. Chase of Tenn. moved a suspension of the rules to offer a joint resolution of a vote of thanks to Gens. Twiggs, Worth, Pillow, Quitman, Smith, Cadwallader, Pierce, Col. Duncan and others, for their bravery during the Mexican war.

House decided on the motion, ayes 100, noes 54; previous question then moved, ayes 77, noes 71.

The vote on the main question was about to be taken when the Hon. John Q. Adams was seized with a paralytic stroke, while in his seat. The members all rose up in confusion and the House adjourned immediately.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

SENATE.—After an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, Mr. Davis of Mass. announced that the Hon. John Quincy Adams was sinking fast, whereupon the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A solemn and appropriate prayer having been made by the Rev. Mr. Slater, Mr. Speaker Winthrop announced that Mr. Adams was sinking fast, and thereupon, on motion of Mr. Burt, of S. C., the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President, announcing his signature to certain acts of Congress. He also trans-

mitted a message in writing, believed to contain the new treaty with Mexico.

Mr. Allan rose to offer a resolution. Mr. Sevier hoped that the Senate would go into executive session.

Mr. Allan asked Mr. Sevier to withdraw his motion, as he (Mr. Allan) wished to know whether an armistice had been concluded with Mexico, and if so, under what agency or authority. He also proposed to offer a resolution directing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of framing an act to imprison persons holding official intercourse with foreign nations, without authority; and another declaring that the Senate shall hereafter transact executive business with open doors.

The treaty was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, in order to be printed.

The doors were then opened.

Mr. Cass from the Committee on Military affairs, reported the testimony taken on affairs in California, arising out of the claims against the Government of the United States, incurred by Col. Fremont.

Mr. Cass gave notice that he should call up the ten regiment bill to-morrow.

Mr. Mason, of Va., said circumstances had occurred which would render further debate on the bill unnecessary. He would yield the right of the floor if Senators from the other side would cease discussion, and let the bill come up on its final passage.

Mr. Cass said it was the unanimous opinion on his side of the chamber that to halt now in our military operations would be fatal; their wish was that the vote should be taken before adjournment to-morrow.

Mr. Mason thought it evident that gentlemen on the other side considered the passage of the bill unnecessary, but he would occupy the floor to-morrow to prove the necessity greater than ever.

Several Administration Senators declared that the necessity for passing the bill now, was greater than before the treaty.

HOUSE.—Mr. Kaufmann, of Texas, Mr. I. E. Holmes, of S. C., and others, rose simultaneously to address the Chair with reference to the precarious situation of Mr. Adams.

The Speaker observed that it was proper that the subject in relation to which gentlemen desired to address the chair should be officially announced, and he accordingly proceeded to say, in a voice subdued by emotion, that the venerable member from Massachusetts was still lying in the Speaker's chamber, and, in the opinion of his medical attendants, was rapidly passing away. On motion the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

SENATE.—Mr. Douglass gave notice of a bill to establish a territorial government in Nebraska.

Mr. Allan called up the resolution to inquire of the President whether an armistice exists with Mexico, and if so by what authority.

Also a resolution inquiring of the Judiciary Committee whether the act punishing communication with the enemy in time of war needed amendments. Both carried.

The Wilcox proviso was discussed and laid on the table.

Mr. Davis announced the death of Mr. Adams, and delivered an eulogy.

Resolutions to attend the funeral were passed and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A solemn prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Shier.

An eloquent eulogy followed from the Speaker.

Mr. Hudson followed with a biographical sketch of Mr. Adams, and moved that when the House adjourned it adjourn to Saturday to attend the funeral.

Mr. Holmes followed in an eloquent speech.

Mr. Vinton next followed, greatly affected.

Mr. McDowell delivered a beautiful tribute, and moved appropriate resolutions, which were adopted, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

EXCITING SCENE.—A lady of great personal beauty, moving in fashionable life, was married about 15 months since to a gentlemanly proprietor of an establishment in Broadway, with whom she lived on the best terms of conjugal felicity. On Monday afternoon, however, she was taking a walk attired in the height of fashion, with a superb Jenny Lind, and decorated with jewels, "the observed of all observers," when she espied her liege lord in Broadway, near Broome street, escorting a lovely belle-donna, in a most familiar and affectionate manner. The injured wife sprang forward to take vengeance on the companion of her traitor husband, when the gentleman suddenly vanished, leaving the fair belle-grace to fight it out between themselves. The injured lady poured forth a torrent of reproaches upon her fair and trembling rival and but for the intervention of the bystanders, the muslin and silk dealers would have been considerably benefited, by the necessity of replacing torn dresses. The wife expressed her determination to follow her rival to the end of the world, till she should discover who she was, and what business she had with her traitor husband. The police interfered, but they found themselves unable to quell the storm in any other way than by carrying the pretty doves to the Eighth Ward station-house, and placing them in separate nests. However the wounded flutterer contrived in a few moments to get into contact again with the trembling one whom she considered an interloper, and gave her another piece of her mind. The affair was at last concluded by the rival being carried off by her friends in a coach, while the wife drove off in another direction. All the parties in this unpleasant affair are to be commiserated, as it is quite probable that an explanation promptly rendered, would have cleared up the whole matter.—*N. Y. Express.*

MASSILLON, Ohio, Feb. 23.

A great excitement was occasioned here to-day, by the town being flooded, and much destruction occasioned by the contents of an immense reservoir occupying a location ninety feet above the town, escaping and pouring through our midst. The force of the flood tore down several brick warehouses, a brick factory, the Tremont House and the canal embankment, and almost all the stores, warehouses, &c. in town were over-flown, and their contents damaged.

The disaster occurred about 3 o'clock this afternoon, but the waters have since subsided.

A PRISONER SHOT.—The St. John's N. B. News of the 16th inst. contains an account of the painful death of one Justice Hoyt, who had been sentenced to six months in the penitentiary for stealing. In attempting to make his escape, last Saturday week, he was fired upon by his pursuers and wounded in the back. He lingered in great agony till the next morning, when death terminated his sufferings.

The servant of a Prussian officer one day met a crows, who inquired of him how he got along with his fiery master.

"O, excellently!" answered the servant; "we live on very friendly terms; every morning we beat each other's coats; the only difference is, he takes his off to be beaten, and I keep mine on."

Patrick Rourke, sometime missing, was found drowned at Fall River, with \$100 on his person.

BY THE MAIL.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCES.—Captain Martin Lund, a Dane, well known in this city, left here about eighteen months ago in the scho Independence, loaded with merchandise for a Mexican port, upon speculation. He went to the Rio Grande, sold his cargo, and after taking on board the receipts, which amounted to three or four thousand dollars in specie, again put to sea. A norther coming on he was obliged to put into a hostile Mexican port, when his property was confiscated and his person put into close confinement. His friends hearing no news direct from him, and a rumor being in circulation that his vessel was lost with all on board, they supposed of course that he was dead. A succession was opened in the proper court, his property sold, the succession closed, and the proceeds paid over to the supposed widow. The wife about six months ago married a young lawyer of this city. Three or four days since, to the wonder of every one, the long lost, but veritable Capt. Lund arrived in this city propria persona. He finds quite an alteration in his affairs, both pecuniary and domestic. This may give rise to some interesting discussions of the law.

N. O. Picayune.

DEATH BY HYDROPHOBIA.—About five weeks ago, as a small girl was drawing water at a pump on the corner of Fulton and Clason Avenues, Brooklyn, she was attacked by a dog, when a lad about 11 years old, the eldest son of a man named Dowd, interfered to protect her. The dog immediately left the girl and flew at the boy, seized him by the nose, and held on until forcibly removed. The lad continued in his usual health, until 12 o'clock last Friday noon, when the dread symptoms of hydrophobia set in, and continued with increasing violence until 12 o'clock on Saturday night, when he terminated in death. He is spoken of as being a very superior child, being esteemed by all who knew him. The girl, before spoken of, received a slight scratch on her forehead, but whether inflicted by the tooth or claw of the dog, is not known. Of course much anxiety is felt concerning her.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.—A few days since, Dr.—, a respectable physician, residing in Fourth-street, was called in by a young man of fashionable appearance, who proceeded to say that about six months previous he had eloped with the daughter of a farmer (Mr. Goodman) from Dutchess county, and brought her to this city under a promise of marriage, and his object now was to conceal evidence of their guilty love. Finally, he offered the Doctor a liberal fee if he would render the required assistance. The physician, on receiving the proposal, felt a strong inclination either to kick his visitor out of doors, or at once hand him over to the police; but a moment's reflection suggested another and better alternative.

He inquired and ascertained the name of the female and her parents, and promising his services, requested him to bring the lady to his house on a certain evening; and the young libertine, after cordially thanking the Dr., left the office, highly delighted. On Monday evening of last week, a carriage drove up to the door of the physician, and out here with a young female closely veiled alighted. The Doctor received them into the parlor, where, to their utter astonishment, they were confronted by the father and brother of the unfortunate girl. The female fainted in the arms of her brother; the seducer was dumb with astonishment and apprehension, from which he was only aroused by the worthy Doctor thus addressing him:—

"You thought, sir, to make me a participant, in a plan of cold blooded villainy, in which I seemingly acquiesced for the purpose of preventing you from seeking one who would have yielded to the tempting bribe which you offered and in the hope that I might be instrumental in compelling you to admit your guilt, and to make to that heart-broken father and hapless girl the only atonement in your power. In the next apartment are a minister and two police officers; shall I require the services of the one, or will you force me to the disagreeable alternative of handing you over to the custody of the others?" Without hesitation the young man threw himself on his knees at the feet of the worthy father, and implored his forgiveness. The police officers were dismissed, the clergyman was called in, and the marriage ceremony performed, and on the following morning, the father left the city for the farmer's home, the fee which had been offered, having been left with the good doctor to be distributed among such charitable societies as he thought most deserving.—*N. Y. Soc.*

TURKISH PROVERBS.—A foolish friend is more troublesome than a wise enemy.—Even if your enemy is as small as a fly, fancy him as large as an elephant.

The man who weeps for every one, will soon become blind.

He who rides only borrowed horses, will seldom mount into the saddle.

Do not trust every one that wears a white turban; the soap with which it is washed, has often been obtained on credit.

Death is a black camel, which kneels down at every one's door.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Feb. 23.

A great excitement was occasioned here to-day, by the town being flooded, and much destruction occasioned by the contents of an immense reservoir occupying a location ninety feet above the town, escaping and pouring through our midst. The force of the flood tore down several brick warehouses, a brick factory, the Tremont House and the canal embankment, and almost all the stores, warehouses, &c. in town were over-flown, and their contents damaged.

The disaster occurred about 3 o'clock this afternoon, but the waters have since subsided.

A PRISONER SHOT.—The St. John's N. B. News of the 16th inst. contains an account of the painful death of one Justice Hoyt, who had been sentenced to six months in the penitentiary for stealing. In attempting to make his escape, last Saturday week, he was fired upon by his pursuers and wounded in the back. He lingered in great agony till the next morning, when death terminated his sufferings.

The servant of a Prussian officer one day met a crows, who inquired of him how he got along with his fiery master.

"O, excellently!" answered the servant; "we live on very friendly terms; every morning we beat each other's coats; the only difference is, he takes his off to be beaten, and I keep mine on."

TAKING CHLOROFORM FOR FUN.—Three evenings ago, a young man, clerk in one of our apothecary shops, undertook to divert his friends by an exhibition of the effects of Chloroform. After giving a snuff to the rest of the company, he commenced breathing it himself. He directly became excited and was soon attacked with the most violent convulsions, which lasted without intermission for sixteen hours. So violent were the convulsions that it required the combined and constant efforts of five strong men during the whole of this period, to keep him from dashing himself to pieces. For the last eight of these sixteen hours it was not thought possible for him to recover, but we are most happy to report him convalescent, although he is still so weak as not to be able to raise himself in bed.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

The Governor of New Hampshire has pardoned Zebulon Paine, of Conway, from the State Prison, to which he was sentenced in 1846, for eight years for having set fire to a barn. He was convicted on the testimony of a boy who was admitted as State's evidence. It appears, by a confession of the boy, that he was the guilty one, and that Mr. Paine was wholly innocent.—*Boston Atlas.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—The boiler attached to the saw mill of Mr. A. De La Torrie, situated in Manzyckborough, exploded between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday forenoon, from what cause we have been unable to ascertain. The head of the boiler was thrown some distance, and after passing through the roof of one of the out-buildings fell a distance of some one hundred and twenty-five yards, from the scene of disaster; the body of the boiler itself, near twenty-five feet in length, and weighing about two tons took an opposite direction, passing through a small wooden building on the opposite side of the street, and in its course killing a colored man who was sitting at his desk writing, actually dividing him in two, and scattering the weather-boarding of the building in every direction. The boiler finally made a lodgement among a pile of wood some of which was thrown against a white man named John Hadricks, fracturing his leg and breaking his right arm.—*Charleston (S. C.) Courier, 16th.*

DISINFECTING AGENT.—Copperas, (sulphate of iron) one pound dissolved in water, say about four gallons, and poured twice or three times into sinks is a complete disinfectant, removing all unpleasant odor, and preventing offensive effluvia when it becomes necessary to clean them. The cost is a mere trifle, copperas selling for four or five cents per pound. The effect is certain. It is recommended in the Albany Cultivator for 1844, and has been used with success.

ATTEMPT AT SELF-DESTRUCTION.—A Thrilling Scene.—Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, the residents of Market-street, above Eleventh, and the persons passing along the street, were startled by the shrill screams of a female. All eyes were turned to the direction from whence the sound proceeded, and a woman, apparently about 25 years of age, was observed to be standing outside of a second story window, upon the narrow ledge over the high frame work of a store door.

Her eye was wild, and her whole appearance betokened one in a terrible paroxysm of madness. The spectators who were arrested in their walk were horror stricken at the spectacle, and imagined every moment to see the frantic creature dash herself down from the fearful eminence. A gentleman from the street rushed into the house, ascended to the room, and reached the window just in time to clutch her hand tightly, as she was about to make the terrible leap.

Her foothold being lost she was thus suspended, her weight being so great that the person who arrested the fall was unable to raise her, and of course could do nothing else than to hold her in this position, which taxed his strength to the utmost.

Another gentleman procured a ladder, and succeeded in grasping a portion of her clothing, while a colored porter clambered up the rails of the awning and took hold of her dress on the other side. With the combined strength of these individuals, the unfortunate woman was lifted into the room. A physician was sent for, and her situation properly cared for.

We learn that she is the wife of a man who has recently been accused of crime and placed in confinement, to which fact probably the condition of mind which induced the conception of the horrid thought of self-destruction is mainly to be attributed.

She did not reside at the house where the attempt was made, but had gone there a short time before, on a visit. It is believed that there was no one with her at the time she stepped out of the window.

Phila. Ledger.

MAN TO MAN.—A person by the name of Mann, in his walks, used frequently to meet a gentleman who was known to be disordered in his intellect, but whose conduct had always been inoffensive. It happened that the madman met him on a narrow causeway, and having a large stick in his hand, when he came up to Mr. Mann he made a sudden stop, and pronounced, "Who are you, sir?" the other, not at all alarmed, and willing to soothe his assailant with a pan, replied, "Why, sir, I am a double man, Mann by name and man by nature." "Are you so, sir?" says the insane person. "Why, I am a man beside myself; and we two will fight you two." Upon which he knocked Mr. Mann into the ditch and deliberately walked off.

GREAT DEPTH OF SNOW.—The snow was measured a day or two since, in the woods of Waltham, and found to be twenty-two inches deep upon a level. Unless the weather is unusually warm, the sleighing in the country will last for weeks to come.

Boston Traveller.

From the Union of Tuesday night.

The private secretary of the President was charged with a very important message to the President, to be laid before the Senate to-day; but that body had adjourned a few moments before Mr. Walker could reach the Capitol. It is understood that this message contained the treaty with Mexico, which was received by a special messenger from Mexico on Saturday evening.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.—The conjectures and rumors of the last three or four weeks, to which our readers will have observed that we have always attached an importance which has been generally denied to them, have ripened into reality; and, as we announced in a hurried postscript to yesterday's daily paper, the project of a treaty of peace, signed by Mr. Trist as commissioner on the part of the United States, and by three commissioners on the part of Mexico, has been received by the Executive, and has been now for two days under consideration by that branch of the Government.

The substance of the treaty is, as we understand it, as follows:—

1st. Peace between the United States and Mexico, and an armistice between the military commanders of the two countries during such time as the treaty shall be in suspense.

2d. Mexico agrees, in consideration, &c., that the boundary between the United States and Mexico shall hereafter be from the sea up the middle of the Rio Grande to the boundary of New Mexico, and thence in a line which (with some digression) is to run west (or nearly west) to the Pacific Ocean, and strike a point south of the port of San Diego.

3d. In consideration of this large cession of territory, the United States are to pay to Mexico the sum of fifteen millions of dollars, and to satisfy all the just claims of citizens of the United States against the government of Mexico.

The treaty is understood to contain many provisions of detail; but does not, as we hear, include any provision, as has been reported for the maintenance of a military force by the United States for a certain time in Mexico.

The treaty makes its appearance in a questionable form; being concluded by Mr. Trist, as with full powers, after those powers had been withdrawn, or intended to be withdrawn, by the Executive. It is understood, however, that the treaty, such as it is, will be submitted by the President to the Senate for its consideration. What will be its fate in that body we shall not undertake to predict.

We can at least rejoice at one thing—that for the present there is a cessation of hostilities in Mexico. May it be perpetual!

Nat. Intelligencer, 22d.

From the N. Orleans Picayune, Feb. 16.

PEACE PROSPECTS.—We understand that a mercantile house of high credit in this city has received a letter from its correspondent in Mexico, saying that an agent of the Rothschilds had loaned to the Government at Queretaro \$2,000,000 to sustain itself till the ratification or rejection of the Trist treaty by the United States could be ascertained. The negotiation of the loan was regarded as corroborating the general impression that peace would shortly be proclaimed.

The correspondent alluded to was of the impression that Gen. Scott had been of the impression before the loan had been made, as it was not deemed probable such transaction would have taken place unless the negotiator on the part of the Rothschilds had other assurances of peace being made than those derived from rumor, the speculation of parties who had no concern in making

NEWPORT MERCURY.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1848.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT ADAMS.—The Philadelphia papers of Thursday morning containing the expected information of the illustrious patriot's decease. They say that, just before the interruption of the telegraphic circuit, a brief despatch was received, announcing the death of Mr. Adams, which must, therefore, have taken place at a little before 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION which met at Providence on the 22d inst., made the following nominations:—
For Governor, ADAM SACRETTI; Lieut. Governor, JOHN D. AUSTIN; for Secretary of State, SALISBURY; for Attorney General, GEORGE BAKER; for General Treasurer, NATHAN HANCOCK.

FOR DELEGATES TO THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.
Thomas W. Dorr, of Providence; Duff J. Thayer, of Newport; Benj. B. Thurston, of Hopkinton; Orrin Wright, of Smithfield.
SUBSTITUTES.—Walter S. Burges, of Providence; Wm. Davis, of Newport; Lyndon Taylor, of Westley; George Bradford, of Smithfield.

FOR ELECTIONS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.—David Bart, of Providence; Olney Ballou, of Cumberland; Martin Luther, of Bristol; Christopher Spencer, of Warwick.

CLAY MEETING.—The friends of Henry Clay in New York, met at Castle Garden on Monday evening to express their sentiments on the next Presidential campaign. Henry Grinnell, Esq. was chosen President of the meeting, which was large and spirited. Mr. Clay was unanimously nominated as their candidate for President.

THE MILITARY AND CIVIL BALL which came off at the Atlantic last evening, was a magnificent affair. The noble saloon was decorated very tastefully with flags, pennants and paintings, and brilliantly illuminated. The attendance was large, and the floor was comfortably filled with happy dancers, comprising many of Newport's fairest daughters. General's Band were in attendance, and added new laurels to their reputation; the refreshments were choice, various and ample, and the whole affair passed off most socially and agreeably. But "Of all that did chance, 'twere a long tale to tell, Of the dances and dresses, and who was the belle; But each was as happy and all were so fair, That night stole away, and the dawn caught them there."

Call at R. J. Taylor's and buy a box of *Panels, Tooth Paste*. It is said to be the best article now in use. See advertisement.

THE PROTECTION ENGINE COMPANY, No. 5, are to have a grand Torch Light Procession, on the evening of the 29th, if the weather is pleasant, after which they will partake of supper, which is to be given by the gentlemanly Officers thereof, at Horton's Hotel, in Pelham street.

This company has been much enlarged within a few months past, by the addition of about forty members, (all of which are young men,) and is now the largest company in town. They are to appear for the first time, in a new and appropriate uniform. Mr. Henry Tisdale, has been chosen Foreman, and a more suitable man could not be found to discharge the duties of that office.

THE RHODE ISLAND CASE.—The correspondent of the Boston Atlas says that the decision of the Supreme Court in this case will be very emphatically in favor of the State, and that it will probably be unanimous.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of the 24th inst., under the head of Bamboozling the People, has some sensible remarks respecting the various humbugs by which the people of that city are daily gulled. In speaking of the Advertisement of one who professes to be an astrologer, it says:—

"It is really mortifying to think that in this country, where it is the common boast that education is universally diffused, and where certainly the people are entitled to some credit for intelligence and shrewdness, such monstrous absurdities can obtain believers. That they do, however, is manifest from the fact that such advertisements are repeated day after day, at an enormous yet paying expense. It is surely needful, that information, common sense education, should be more generally diffused. Truly as a people we are easily humbugged, enormously bamboozled. In this respect there is no people like unto this people, so great yet so little, so shrewd yet so easily gulled, so Christian yet so easily led away from the old standards of truth into the tortuous mazes of clairvoyance, astrology, Fourierism and kindred avenues to infidelity."

DRY TIMES IN CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Herald has the subjoined description of the weather in that city, which contrasts strongly with the sleazy condition of our own streets the past week:

Summer never kicked up such a "dust" as has pervaded our city for the last ten days. Cold and gritty, it wears away like patience, boots and teeth. We can't eat in comfort, we can't walk in comfort, and comfortable breathing is preposterous. Brushes are a mockery, and brooms a dreadful humbug. Dust lies upon every thing, like a thick mantle. Like the all-embracing air, it penetrates to every spot, and, like sin, leaves its marks upon the altar. It is gifted with ubiquity, and invades alike ear, eye, nostril and mouth, with a fierceness not to be described. It closes the nostrils, and when you open your mouth to draw the cloaked breath, it invades the lungs through that gate, and makes a dust-hole of the esophagus.

GEN. TAYLOR.—Taylor meetings were held both in New York and Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, the anniversary both of the birth day of Washington, and the battle of Buena Vista.

The call for the New York meeting was signed by about 3000 persons, and there was about that number present. At this meeting Mr. Hugh Maxwell presided. An address and a series of resolutions were moved and passed, having been eloquently supported by Mr. Ogden Hoffman, Mr. Gentry of Tennessee, Col. Baker and Morrison of Illinois, and Gen. Swift. A committee of seven, among whom were Moses Grinnell, H. Danham, Francis Griffin, and Simeon Draper, was appointed to take all necessary measures to unite the people upon the nomination of Gen. Taylor as President.

At Philadelphia, about one thousand persons sat down to supper at the Chinese Museum, Hon. E. Joy Morris, presiding. An address was adopted, and speeches were made by several distinguished gentlemen, among whom was Mr. Senator Barrow of Louisiana. He read in the course of his remarks the letter of Aug. 3, 1847, from General Taylor to Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, of which an abstract has already been published. In this letter the General avows himself a moderate Whig, in favor of the election of Mr. Clay as President, but willing to be himself the people's candidate, untrammelled by party pledges.

The Taylor state convention, held on Wednesday at Harrisburg, James Madison Porter, president, nominated a full electoral ticket—Judges Barker and Shaler heading it as senatorial electors. A letter from Gen. Taylor was read, in which he says, that if the people think fit to bring him before them as a candidate for the presidency, through their legislatures, conventions, or mass meetings, he cannot object to their designation of him as a candidate at these meetings, no matter whether whig, democratic or native; but, in being thus nominated, he must insist on one condition, on which he is immovable, that he will not be brought forward as the candidate of any party, or the exponent of its doctrines.

LOBSTERS.—The Gloucester Telegraph says, about sixty thousand lobsters are taken on the shores of Cape Ann during the year, and forwarded to the Boston market.

MERITED PUNISHMENT.—Goodwin, the hard-hearted wretch who suffered his insane wife to perish of cold and hunger in a pig-sty, in Canada, has been sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. The Judge told him that the jury had been very merciful in not convicting him of murder, and if he had been so convicted he would assuredly have been hanged.

VALENTINES.—The number of Valentines despatched to all parts of Philadelphia, on Monday, in round numbers, as nearly as could be ascertained 30,000.

A female named Elizabeth Jones was arrested in St. Louis recently, on the charge of having challenged to mortal combat a Miss Brant. The weapons with which she proposed to settle the diffidence between them, were pistols and knives.

Charles Grammia, a respectable young German, recently arrived in New York, shot himself at 100 Church street, the residence of a frail young woman, who refused to go to Germany with him, and was taken to the hospital in a critical state.

MAMMOTH HOGS.—The Kentuckians were recently boasting of having a hog weighing 846 lbs net. This excited the envy of the Ohio people, and the Cincinnati Gazette proclaims that Kentucky is beat—a hog having been found in Warren county which weighs 939 lbs net.

FATHER MATHEW.—Miss Edgeworth, the celebrated writer, now 82 years of age, says in reference to this philanthropist:—"Since the time of the Crusades, never has one single voice awakened such moral energies; never was the call of one man so universally, so promptly, so long obeyed. Never, since the world began, were countless multitudes so influenced and so successfully directed by one mind to one peaceful purpose. Never were nobler ends by nobler means attained."

STABBING.—Two men, named Westcott Springer and David Brownell, had a quarrel in Fall River last Tuesday afternoon, which ended in a fight. Springer commenced the attack, with a piece of a beane-pole, and Brownell stabbed him three times with a knife. The wounded man was alive Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, but his recovery was doubtful.

The Philadelphia Times says that the large number of one hundred and thirty people of color were baptized in the Delaware, on the Jersey shore, on Sunday last.

The large cotton mill at Augusta, which is said to have obtained its water power cheaper than any other mill in the country, has suspended operations and discharged all hands.—*Portland Ad.*

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY IN MEXICO.—The Springfield Gazette says the Messrs. Merriam have received an order for 100 copies of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary to be sent to Mexico.

The Newburyport Herald says, one of the most successful cotton manufacturers in New England, which enjoys some peculiar advantages, not common to the majority of mills, and manufactures the cheapest description of goods, has recently made up its accounts for the last six months, and finds that the goods which have cost them 4.82 cents per yard, without making any allowance for depreciation of machinery have sold for only 4.61 cents a yard, making in the aggregate quite a serious loss of capital.

JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE.—We have been informed by Mrs. Jones of a cure performed on her by Dr. Jayne's Alternative, which proves its superiority over every other remedy of the kind. She has been afflicted for the last sixteen years with NERVOUS WHITE SWELLINGS, attended with ulcerations and exfoliation of various bones, during which time many pieces have been discharged from the frontal bone of the cranium, from both her arms, wrists and hands, and from both legs, and from the left femoral bone, besides painful ulcers on other parts of her person, which has baffled the skill of a number of the most eminent physicians of our city—during most of the time her sufferings have been excruciating and deplorable. About three months since she was induced to try Dr. Jayne's Alternative, which has had an astonishingly happy effect upon her, by removing all pain and swellings, and causing the ulcers to heal, while at the same time her general health has become completely restored, so that she now weighs some 25 pounds more than she did before she commenced the use of this truly valuable preparation.—*Native Eagle.*

Wm. Terrell, Corning, N. Y., says:—I have had occasion to prescribe your Alternative for a Scrofulous Affection of the Breast, with good effect—it was a case of long standing and had been considered incurable.

For sale in Newport, by Doct. R. R. Hazard.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston on the 23d inst., by Rev. Mr. Blagden, Hon. GERSHON B. WILSON, of Duxbury, Miss DEBORAH B., daughter of the late Edmund Brownell, Esq. of Little Compton.

In Lockport, Feb. 10th, by the Rt. Rev. Wm. Delaney, D. D., in Christ Church, the Rev. HENRY STANLEY, Rector of the Parish, to Miss REBECCA WICKHAM CROOK WOOD, daughter of the late Capt. John Wood, of this town.

DEATHS.

In East Greenwich, on Saturday, Mr. HENRY MILLER, aged 39 years.

In Kingston, on the 22d, Mrs. MARY WAITE, widow of the late Matthew Waite, Esq.

In Cranston on Friday the 4th inst., BETSEY PAXSON, wife of Richard Randall, and daughter of the late Thomas Wilcox, of West Greenwich, in the 37th year of her age.

In Providence on the 16th, Mr. PETER WHALEY, a native of South Kingstown, aged 84 years.

OBITUARY.

JOHN H. ANTHONY, the young man whose sudden death you noticed in your last paper, was taken from his friends in the midst of apparent health. "Like the flower that blooms in the morning, but to wither at the early noon."

Oh! what shall friendship say of him? or rather what shall it not say?—he was one of those characters so full of good and so ignorant of guile, that it is difficult to speak of him without praise, and to leave him without a word of regret. But he is gone in his youth, with all his good about him, and "the friends and places who knew him but yesterday, shall know him no more forever." He was obedient as a son, affectionate as a brother, and faithful as a friend. We weep, we grieve, that our circle must henceforth miss the society of its favorite; 'tis well to weep, this grief is wholesome to the heart.—We mourn not as those without hope, for while we have the satisfaction to know that our friend is removed from the cares and temptations of earth, we at the same time enjoy the assurance of his salvation, through the blood of our Saviour.

"Oh! how could we wish him back!"

Comm.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.
PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19.

Brig George T. Williams, (of Boston,) 69 days from Palermo, with fruit, put in distress, having experienced a succession of gales, in which her sails were all blown away. She has been on the coast 22 days. She was spoken outside by the Rev. Cutter Jackson, and an officer put on board.

Sch'r Splendid, Gifford, fm Bristol for Havana; Geo. Washington, Winslow, fm New York; and Baltimore; Ennie H. Adams, Adams, fm do for do.

MONDAY, Feb. 21.
Brig Industry, Pike, fm St. Croix for New Haven. Left at H. bark Candor, wt'g freight; brig Ariel, Atkins, disc'g. 1 brig 'Wassahiccon', for Porto Rico. Spoke in sail rock passage, bark Clara, of New Haven 11 days out for do.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.
Bark Ocean Bird, Coney, 24 days from Mobile for Providence. In Lat. 36 30 long 73 25 encountered a tremendous gale, commencing at N. East and veering N. West. While laying to, lost main top-sail, jibboom, both jibs, fore-top-gallant-mast, stove bulwarks, had deck awry, and sustained other damage. During the gale, was driven 250 miles to the Eastward. Has been 14 days to the Northward of Cape Hatteras.

Sch'r Santiago, Ingraham, of Thomaston, fm Savannah for Boston. Was run into on the night of 16th, Cape Henlopen bearing WNW 35 miles distant, which carried away main rigging, stove pump, deck, started house, broke main gaff, sprung main mast, carried away blocks and running rigging, and did other damage.

Sloop Rienz, Durfee, fm New York for Providence.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.
Brigs Atlas, McCollum, fm New York for Halifax; New England, (of Providence,) 14 days fm Matanzas; Frances, (of Warren,) Ingraham, fm Matanzas.

Sch'r Ruth Thomas, Amesbury, fm Cardenas for Boston; Martha Washington, fm Charleston for do.

Passed up, Brig Emeline, Smith.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.
Brig Brilliant, fm Mariel for Bristol.

Sch'r Oregon, Joslen, fm do for do; Vulture, Beckford, fm Norfolk for Boston.

Sloop Moses Edley, Bliven, fm Providence for New York; Isaac H. Borden, Dunning, fm Fall River for do; Wm. H. Bunn, Gardner, fm Providence for Hartford.

COMM.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Sch'r Emily B. Souder, Almy, arr at Franklin, La., the 18th, from Mobile.

Bark Huma, Weeden, was at Gibraltar Jan. 20th for New York.

Brig Lisbon, Smith, arr at Wilmington, N. C. the 18th from Havana.

Brig Prince de Joinville, Gardner, from New York, was at Havana the 14th.

Sch'r O. K. Swasey, arr at New Orleans the 14th, from Vera Cruz.

CT'd at Havana, 12th, brig Confidence, Messer, for New York, so reported.

Brig Henry Marshall, Freeman, was in port at Savannah the 18th, for Havana.

At Havana 12th inst, brig Snow, Washburn, unc.

CHEAP GINGHAMS.—English gingham, of a variety of styles and good colors, at the very low price of 124 cents and one shilling. Also—Cashmere and Mouseline de Laune for dresses at reduced prices.—for sale by

Feb. 19.] WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

1000 YARDS

OF unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, for sale uncommonly cheap at 154 Thames street, by

Feb. 6.] P. MOREY.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INS. CO.

The duty of the husband and parent to provide well in health, for those who are dependent on him, is conceded by all. A regard to the same obligations should lead him, while living, to provide for their comfort and support after his death. And all the plans formed to accomplish this object, none has proved more successful than those furnished by well-regulated associations for Life Insurance.

Institutions of this kind have been in successful operation in England for more than a century; but it is only recently that their advantages have been sufficiently considered, and their benefits embraced, in our own country. In the mean time the experience of institutions of the kind in the old world has been maturing, until it has become demonstrated, by actual results, that well-conducted Life Insurance Companies not only afford perfect security to the insured, but also furnish a safe and profitable investment to capitalists. It is with the benefit of this experience that an American Association commences business.

Within the last few years, public attention has been called to the fact, that capitalists have invested in associations of the kind, which, after paying all losses and expenses, not only made regular returns of interest, but large accumulations of profit were returned to the stockholders. Hence arose the plan of Mutual Insurance, by which the insured share among themselves the net profit of the business; and so rapidly has this system grown into public favor, that at this time the greatest portion of all insurances effected is with Mutual Insurance Companies.

Still another advance was called for by an enlightened public sentiment. It was ascertained that by the life-rates now used, a large surplus must be constantly and rapidly accumulating, by the premiums received; that a large portion of these sums were not needed to meet immediate losses; that difficulties attended the secure investment of funds; that in order to accumulate a capital, the premiums received should be immediately invested, so that interest should be realized on all the receipts. All these circumstances induced the formation of a company, in which the Mutual principle should be thoroughly carried out, so far as consistent with perfect safety to the insured. After careful and accurate investigation, it was ascertained that such a plan could be successfully adopted. A charter, embracing these principles, liberal and generous in its provisions, and at the same time guarding with jealous care the rights of the insured, was obtained from the Legislature of New Jersey.

After two years of experience, the Directors of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company have the satisfaction of announcing to the public, that although they have been compelled to meet the competition of rival associations, they have pursued steadily their course, trusting to time, and the merits of the Institution, to place it in its true position before the public. And after having encountered and successfully overcome, all real opposition, having paid all its losses and expenses, amounting in the aggregate to \$79,816.63, they have, from the net earned premiums of the company, declared a dividend of thirty-five per cent, on the first year's business; and are able at this time, as they believe, to offer to the public a plan for Life Insurance, more favorable and safe to the insured than any other Company in existence.

The Association commenced business on the twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1846. Its charter plan of operation was laid openly and fairly before the public; they were subjected, as before stated, to the most rigid scrutiny; the interests of rival companies led them to disparage its claims; the most able business men and mathematicians examined and canvassed its system; and the result of all, was to establish the fact, that "truth is mighty, and will prevail." The company rose rapidly into public favor, and took rank among the oldest and strongest associations of the kind in the country, so that at the present time it is issuing more policies, and transacting a heavier business, than any other Life Insurance Company. Milton Hall of this town is agent for the above Company.

Comm.

PRINTS.

OVER 1000 Yards of New Styles, of ENGLISH CALICOES, just received from New York

Auctions, and selling cheap, by

Feb. 25. P. MOREY.

Goat Skin Gloves.

GENTLEMEN'S first-rate Black Goat Skin Gloves. Just received at

Feb. 25. JAMES HAMMONDS.

P. MOREY has just received a lot of M. de Laines, Prints, L. C. Hdks, &c. &c., from Boston and New York, which he offers for sale CHEAP.

Feb. 26.

Something for Everybody.

THE great demand for Paul's Rose, Orris and Teaberry TOOTH PASTE, has determined the Proprietor to reduce the price, and it is now offered to the public not only as the best, but the cheapest Dentifrice in use. For sale at 124 cents per box, by

Feb. 25.] R. J. TAYLOR.

Agent for Newport.

REMNANTS CARPET can be bought cheap, by

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

List of Voters, 1848.

THE Town Council of Newport will meet at the Town Hall, in Newport, on MONDAY, the 13th day of March next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of correcting the list of Voters for this town, as the law directs. By order

B. B. HOWLAND, Council Clerk.

Newport, Feb. 26.

PAINTED WINDOW SHADES, very hand-

some, and some at low prices, by

Feb. 25] WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

AMERICAN FLAT HEAD PINS.—One case

of this superior article, for sale very low by the Pack, containing 12 papers at

Feb. 25.] WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

FOR SALE.

3 LARGE MUNDEN SEIN BOATS, and Purse Sein—nearly new, and in first order.

For terms, &c., apply to

LEWIS B. CASWELL, Boat Builder,

On the LONG WHARF.

Newport, Feb. 25.*

FOR SALE.

10 SHARES in the Capital Stock of the Bank of Rhode Island. For terms apply to

WM. A. CLARKE, Cashier.

Newport, Feb. 12.

Cheap Brown Cottons.

29 YARDS for 1 DOLLAR.

2400 YARDS of a fair quality, at the above price.

Also—2000 yards full yard wide, 16 yards for a dollar—and a great variety of bleached and unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings just purchased at the reduced prices, and for sale by the piece at a small advance, by

Feb. 12.] WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

KNIT HOSIERY.

THE greatest variety of Knit Hosiery of every description from the smallest child's to the largest man's,—for sale at

July 24. No. 102, Thames-st.

Worcester's Universal and Critical Dictionary of the English Language.

By JOSEPH E. WORCESTER, LL. D.

One volume, 8vo. sheep, 1032 pages—price \$5.50.

THE publishers respectfully invite attention to the following eminent testimony to the excellence of this Standard Dictionary.

The execution of this Dictionary fully answers to its title.

The Vocabulary is probably more comprehensive than that of all preceding English Dictionaries united.

Constant reference is made to Authorities with respect to words newly introduced, and care is taken to note such as are technical, foreign, obsolete, provincial or vulgar.

The Definitions are clear and exact, and those pertaining to technical and scientific terms are specially valuable to the general reader.

The author has evidently bestowed great labor on Pronunciation. His system of Notation, which is easily understood, and founded on a more complete analysis of the vowel sounds than we have elsewhere met with, together with his plan of exhibiting all the best English authorities in relation to words differently pronounced by different orthoepists gives to this work important advantages as a Pronouncing Dictionary.

In Orthography he has made no arbitrary changes, but where usage is various and fluctuating, he has aimed to be consistent and to reduce to the same rules words of similar formation.

The insertion of Grammatical forms and inflections of words to a much greater extent than they are given in other English Dictionaries, and the short critical notes on the orthography, the pronunciation, the grammatical form and construction, and the peculiar, technical, local, and American uses of words interspersed through the volume, give to this work much additional value.

The copious Vocabulary of Modern Geographical names with their pronunciation, and a greatly enlarged and improved edition of Walker's Key to the pronunciation of Classical and Scripture Proper Names, are important appendages to the Dictionary.

A year has passed since this Dictionary was published; and its already extensive use, both among cultivated English readers, and men of wide learning, affords good testimony of its merits. We confidently recommend it as containing an ample and careful view of the present state of our language.

JARED SPARKS, LL. D. McLean Professor of Ancient and Modern History, Harvard University; JOHN McLEAN, LL. D. Justice U. S. Supreme Court, Ohio; AMOS SPENCER, D. D. Prof. of Sacred Literature, Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass.; EDWARD A. PARK, D. D. Abbot Prof. of Christian Theology, Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass.; LEONARD WOODS, JR., D. D. President of Bowdoin College, Me.; N. LOBB, D. D. President of Dartmouth College, N. H.; EDWARD HYDECOCK, D. D. LL. D. President of Amherst College, Mass.; MARK HOPKINS, D. D. President of Williams College, Mass.; EDWARD T. CHANNING, LL. D. Boylston Prof. of Rhetoric and Oratory, Harvard University; HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, A. M. Prof. of Belles Lettres, Harvard University; ALONZO PORTER, D. D. LL. D. Bishop of Pennsylvania; SIDNEY WILLIAMS, A. M. late Prof. of Hebrew, &c. Harvard University; BENJ. HALE, D. D. President of Geneva College, N. Y.; RORLEY DUNGLISON, M. D. Professor in Jefferson Med. College, Philadelphia; FRANCIS BOWEN, A. M. Editor of the North American Review; CHAS. FOLSON, A. M. Librarian of the Boston Athenaeum; HECTOR HUMPHREY, D. D. President of St. John's College, Maryland; DAVID L. SWAIN, LL. D. President of University of North Carolina; PHILIP LINDSEY, D. D. President of the University of Nashville, Tenn.; N. LAWRENCE LINDSEY, A. M. Professor of Anal and Literature, Cumberland University, Tenn.

I concur fully in the leading portions of the above recommendation—not having had leisure to examine all the particulars referred to—LEVI WOODBURY, LL. D. Justice U. S. Supreme Court, Mass.

From a general and frequent reference to his Dictionary, in constant use, I fully concur in the general merits of the work, and regard it as a very valuable aid to science.—THOS. FRIELINGHUYSEN, LL. D. Chancellor of the University of New York.

I have used "Worcester's Universal and Critical Dictionary of the English Language," in preference to any other, for constant reference.—JOHN WHITTELL, D. D. President of University of Vermont.

Published by WILKINS, CARTER & CO., No. 16, WATER-STREET, BOSTON. And for sale by the Booksellers generally.

Feb. 26.

RECENT ADDITIONS

—TO—

James Hammond's

Circulating Library.

5186 Sylvester Sound, the Somnambulist, by Henry Cockton.

361 Stanley Thorn, illustrated, by Henry Cockton.

5687 George St George Julian, the Prince, illustrated, by H. Cockton.

